

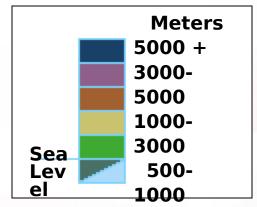
CHILE

- Stable government
- Strong economy



- Topography
- Climate

Temperate; desert in north; Mediterranean in central region; cool and damp in south



0-500

Low coastal mountains; of fertile central valley; rugged Andes in east lowest point: Pacific

Ocean 0 m

highest point: Nevado

Ojos del

Salado 6,880 m

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- Industry
 - Mining in northern regions
 - Largest copper mine in world
- Water
 - High levels of arsenic in ground water
 - Cyanide contamination near copper industries

- Food
 - Contaminated seafood caused by algal red tides
 - Mercury contamination of fish due to mining
- Air
 - Santiago one of the world's most polluted cities
- Soil
 - Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Airborne pollutants
- Greatest long-term
 environmental health risks
 - Chronic ingestion of arsenic in contaminated water

Chile: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Low risk country
 - Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food- and Water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A

Chile: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food- and Water-borne: brucellosis, protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis E, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Water contact: leptospirosis
 - Soil contact: hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
 - Respiratory: tuberculosis
 - Animal contact: rabies